The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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Vol. XIV. Saturday, December 28, 1799. No. 695

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

To all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS about the 9th of November, 1799, I called on Mr. Benjamin Stokely, to shew me a Lot of Donation Land, in the Fifth District, No 992—accordingly he went with me, and made a survey of a piece of land which he said was mine, without finding any corners or lines, saying that there were no lines run or corners made by the former surveyor, for which service the said Stokely charged me the *moderate* sum of *Sixteen Dollars*. Not satisfied with his survey, I applied to Mr. James Herrington, a surveyor, who went with me, and found both the numbered corners and lines made by the former surveyor—the survey made by Mr. Stokely was erroneous and did not include the land.

My object for having this inserted is to guard the unwary from being imposed on in the same way by Mr. Stokely, as it appears that he is entirely unacquainted with that business.

CHARLES CUMMINS.

November 26, 1799.

To every Body.

THE very same Ben. Stokely, mentioned in the note signed Charles Cummins, is so hardened to high charges, as to think it no crime to assure the public that he searches Donation Land in the Fourth and Fifth Districts (of which he has complete draughts) at Six Dollars per day; and when the lines are ill-marked or not at all, (which often happens in the 5th) he continues in the woods, on the search of them, with his compass and chain, as many days as his employers fit, at the rate above—or he marks out the quantity of land required, agreeably to his draught—he seldom charges LESS than SIX, nor more than EIGHTEEN Dollars, for discovering any tract—and has been known even to abate something, when the man pleads a scarcity of cash, which was the case with Mr. Cummins, otherwise, what he calls *moderate Sixteen*, would have been *immoderate Eighteen*,—and probable the land would have been discovered to the satisfaction of Mr Cummins, if the search had been continued a few days—but he did not think fit to do so.

It would be very indecent to think, and beyond all measure so to say, that the aforesaid note was calculated to promote Mr. Herrington's credit as a land-hunter, and to say he forgave Mr. Cummins for the trouble he was at in discovering the *lot*, for the privilege to insert the note, would perhaps be more than could be proved now—therefore, it is best to say nothing and let people call on whom they please to shew their kindness—but some think Ben's character as a surveyor and woodsman too well established to be injured by such a scheme, unless Cummins and Herrington were better known.

It is reported, that Mr. Herrington charged Francis B Holmes, fifteen dollars for shewing him the corner of Lot No. 1294, in the 6th donation district, situate about three miles from Herrington's—*Moderation! astonishing moderation!!* After this, who would not apply to Mr. Herrington? Who would presume to question his capacity? Or, who would doubt the truth of the remarks of Mr. Cummins?

The Person

WHO has lately absconded, and left two of his nearest relations responsible for him as special bail, in a cause wherein above the sum of 1000 dollars has been recovered against him, is informed, that if he will return and exonerate his bail, they will overlook his past conduct—and they have no doubt of his meeting such leniency from his creditors, as, in addition to their assistance, will enable him soon to recommence business in some other place, with a prospect of future success. His Bail flatter themselves, he will not hesitate to return and surrender himself, when he is informed, that they will both be subject to imprisonment, if he does not relieve them. If they do not hear of, or from him in one month from this date, they will be under the necessity of putting and advertising him throughout America and Europe. They will render his character so infamous that he will not be able to find a resting place—and they will use every power which the laws of all civilized countries have provided for the relief of bail, to arrest him, and bring him back to this state.

New York, September 24, 1799.

N. B. The Printers throughout the United States will essentially serve two fellow citizens, who will be ruined, if the above advertisement has not the desired effect, by giving this a place in their respective papers.

Michael Adams

keeps for Sale, at his house, in Market-street, formerly occupied by Doctor A. Richardson,

Coarse and Fine Bread, Biscuit, Cakes and Crackers,

ALSO,

Good two-year old Whiskey by the Gallon or Barrel.

Pittsburgh, December 13.

American Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, *December 5*

THE Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanying Documents from the Commissioners for superintending the public building at the city of Washington, containing statements of the expenditure of monies, and the progress of the objects for which they were appropriated, from the 18th of November 1798, to the 18th of November 1799.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Shaw, his Secretary, containing sundry Documents promised in his communication to both Houses on Tuesday:

1st. Relating to the Insurrection in certain counties in the state of Pennsylvania.

2d. A renewal of intercourse with St. Domingo, by a proclamation from the President.

3d. Relating to the opening of a negociation with the French Republic.

The Documents relating to the Insurrection in Pennsylvania contained,

1st. A letter from Richard Peters, esq. district judge, to Timothy Pickering, esq. Secretary of State, comprizing a statement of his proceeding on the first information of an opposition to the laws for laying a direct tax, and a tax on houses, &c. when he issued his warrants for apprehending the offenders.

2d. A report of the Marshal of the district made to the Secretary of State, relating his evidence of the existence of such opposition, and its progress, by preventing him from executing the warrants issued by the district Judge on the offenders.

3d. Several depositions to coroborate the facts which excited the interference of the executive.

4th. A proclamation of the President of the United States.

5th. A letter from the Secretary of War to the governor of Pennsylvania, requesting him to order certain militia companies to the aid of others, in order to quell the insurrection, and assist the marshal in apprehending offenders.

6th. Instructions from the Secretary at War, to Brigadier General M'Pherson, who was appointed to the command of the expedition.

The documents for renewing negociations with the French Republic, contained,

1st. A letter from Patrick Henry, esq. late governor of Virginia, expressive of his sense of the honour done him by the appointment, but which he declined to accept on account of his age.

2d. A copy of a letter dated Paris August 18 1798, from Citizen Talleyrand to Citizen Pichon Secretary of Legation at the Hague, expressive of the readiness and desire of the French Directory to renew the negociation with the United States.

3d. An answer thereto.

4th. A letter from the Secretary of State in consequence thereof, informing Mr. Murray the American Minister, at the Hague, that the President had commissioned Chief Justice Ellsworth and Mr. Henry in conjunction with himself, (Mr. Murray) to treat with the French Republic but that the two former gentlemen would not depart from America until the President had received full and unequivocal assurances that the ministers of the United States would be honourably received, as from a free; powerful and independent nation.

5th. Copy of a letter from Mr. Murray to Mr. Talleyrand with the above notification.

6th. Answer thereto, dated Paris, May 12, 1799, assuring Mr. Murray, that the Directory saw with pleasure, a disposition in the United States to an amicable accommodation, which they much regretted, must be postponed until a remote period, on account of the time it would necessarily take in conveying such assurances across the Atlantic—That every prerogative that could be granted, should be given to the American ministers, and that one or more Ministers should be appointed on the part of the French Republic, to promote reciprocal harmony and good understanding.

The several documents were ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

Mr. Livingston moved the appointment of the usual standing committees of Claims—of Elections—of Revisal and Unfinished business—and Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. Bayard moved the following Resolution; viz—

That a Committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill to establish an uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States.

Five members were appointed.

Mr. Otis moved the following:

Resolved that a committee be appointed to consider whether it is expedient to make any, and if any, what provision for the relief of persons now confined in prison for debt, and to report by bill or otherwise.

He said he made the motion in consequence of an act for that purpose, of prescribed continuance, which had been suffered to expire during the recess of Congress.

Three members were appointed.

Adjourned

FRIDAY, *December 6.*

Edwin Gray, esq. from Virginia, and William Barry Grove, esq. from North Carolina, appeared this day, were qualified and took their seats.

Messrs. Dana, Sumter, Kittera, New, Henderson, Gordon and Bailey, were appointed a committee of election.

Messrs. D. Foster, Macon, Brace, Morris, Imlay, Hanna and I. C. Thomas, were appointed a committee of claims.

Messrs. S. Smith, Sewall, Waln, Rutledge, I. Brown, T. Davenport and Taliafero, were appointed a committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Messrs. Griswold, Evans and Dent, were appointed a committee of revisal and unfinished business.

Messrs, Bayard, Marshall, C. Goodrich, Sewall and Harper, were appointed a committee, in pursuance of a Resolution passed yesterday, to bring in a bill for the establishment of an uniform system of bankruptcy, throughout the United States, and

Messrs. Otis, Bird and Stone, were appointed a committee in pursuance of a Resolution passed yesterday, to report what provision ought to be made, for persons confined for debt.

A letter from his excellency Gov. Wood, of Virginia, was read, enclosing a return of the members elected to represent that state in the House of Representatives of the sixth congress of the United States—Refered to the committee of election.

Mr. Harrison moved the following resolution, which was ordered to lie on the table, to wit

"Resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire, and report by bill or otherwise, whether any, and what alterations, are necessary to be made in the judicial establishment of the Territory of the United States north west of the river Ohio."

Mr. Marshall, from the committee appointed to draft an address in answer to the speech of the President of the United States, at the commencement of the present session, reported the same which was committed to a committee of the whole on Monday next, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. D. Foster presented a petition of Seth Nelson, for Samuel Brown, praying to be allowed three years pay due said Brown, for his services as a soldier during the late war. Refered to the committe of claims.

Mr. Livingston, from the committee to whom was refered the letter of Mr. Trumbull, reported the following resolution, which was adopted by the House.

"Resolved, That the two elegant prints offered by Mr. Trumbull, be accepted; and that the Speaker be instructed to write an answer expressive of the pleasure with which this House has observed his genius and talents exerted in the patriotic task of celebrating the events which led to his country's independence, and dedicated to the memory of those heroes who fell in its defence.

On motion of Mr. Bayard, the President's Speech was referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

And then the House adjourned till Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

MONDAY, *December 9.*

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the address to be presented to the President of the United States, in answer to his Speech to both houses, at the commencement of the present session—Mr. Dent in the Chair—When

Mr. Gregg moved, that the words distinguished by Italics, in the 3d and 4th lines of the second paragraph of the address be struck out, and that the words *an in* be inserted in their stead, which produced a short debate, and was finally negatived.

The Committee then rose and the address was reported without amendment, and agreed to by the house.

Resolved, That the speaker, attended by the house, do present the said address.

Mess. Marshal, Rutledge, and Sewall, were appointed a Committee to wait on the President to know when and where he would be ready to receive the address; and having performed that service, reported that the President had appointed to morrow at two o'clock, for that purpose, at his own house.

The house went into a Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, to take into consideration the several objects recommended in the President's Speech; Mr. Dent in the Chair, When

Mr. D. Foster, moved the following Resolutions which were agreed to by the Committee, viz—

1. Resolved, That so much of the Speech of the President of the United States, to both houses of Congress, at the commencement of the present session, as relates to revision and amendment of the judiciary system, be referred to a Committee, with leave to report by bill, bills, or otherwise.

2. Resolved, that so much of the speech of the President of the United States, to both houses of Congress, at the commencement of the present session, as relates to the expenditure of publie monies, be referred to a Committee of ways and means.

3. Resolved, That so much of the speech of the President of the United States, to both houses of Congress, at the present session, as relates to the system of national defence, commensurate with our resources, and the situation of our country, be referred to a committee.

The Committee then rose and the house having taken up the considerations of the Resolutions as reported, the first and third were agreed to, and on motion of Mr. Dent, the question on agreeing to the second, was postponed til to-morrow.

The credentials of William Henry Harrison esq. who has appeared as a delegate of the Territory of the United States N. W. of the river Ohio, were referred to the Committee of Elections, to report their opinion thereon to the house.

On motion of Mr. Gallatin, the house ordered the appointment of a standing Committee of ways and means. A motion, that it consist of one member from each state, was made; but on Mr. Harper's observing, that nine were found a sufficient number last session, and were able to obtain every information, and would be more expeditious in doing business, the latter motion was agreed to.

Adjourned.

At two o'clock this day, the House of Representatives, in a body, waited upon the President of the United States, with the following address, in answer to his speech to both houses

To the President of the United States.

SIR,

While the House of Representatives contemplate the flattering prospects of abundance from the labours of the people by land and by sea, the prosperity of our extended Commerce, notwithstanding interruptions occasioned by the belligerent state of a great part of the world—the return of health, industry and trade to those cities which have lately been afflicted with disease, and the various and inestimable advantages civil and religious, which secured under our happy frame of government, are continued to us unimpaired, we cannot fail to offer up to the benevolent Deity our sincere thanks, for these the merciful dispensations of his protecting providence.

That any portion of the people of America should permit themselves, amidst such numerous blessings, to be seduced by the arts and misrepresentations of designing men, into an open resistance of the law of the United States, cannot be heard without deep and serious regret. Under a Constitution where the public burthens can only be imposed by the people themselves for their own benefit, and to promote their own objects, a hope might well have been indulged that the general interest would have been so well understood, and the general welfare so highly prized to have produced in any of our citizens a disposition to hazard so much felicity by the criminal effort of a part to oppose with-lawless violence the will of the whole. While we lament that depravity which could produce a defiance of the civil authority, and render indispensable the aid of the military force of the nation, real consolation is to be derived from the promptness and fidelity with which that aid was afforded. That zealous and active co-operation with the judicial power of the volunteers and militia called into service, which has restored order and submission to the laws, is a pleasing evidence of the attachment of our fellow citizens to their own free government, and of the truly patriotic alacrity with which they will support it.

To give due effect to the civil administration of government, and to ensure a just execution of the laws, are object of such real magnitude, as to secure a proper attention to your recommendation of a revision and amendment of the judiciary system.

Highly approving as we do, the pacific and humane policy which has been invariably professed, and sincerely pursued by the Executive authority of the United States, a policy which the best interests enjoined, and of which honourable permitted the observance, we consider as the most unequivocal proof of your inflexible perseverance in the same well chosen system, that well choosee system, your preparation to meet the first indications on the part of the French Republic, of a disposition to accommodate the existing differences between the two countries by a nomination of ministers on certain conditions, which the honour of our country unquestionably dictated, and which its moderation has certainly given it a right to prescribe. We view the assurances thus required of the French government previous to the departure of our envoys had been given through their minister of Foreign Relations, the direction, that they should proceed on their mission was, on your part, a completion of the measure, and manifests the sincerity with which it was commenced. We send up our fervent prayers to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for the success of our embassy, and that it may be productive of peace and harmoness to our common county. The uniformity of your conduct through a life useful to your fellow citizens and honourable to yourself, is a sure pledge of the sincerity with which the avowed objects of the negociation will be pursued on your part, and we earnestly pray that similar dispositions may be displayed on the part of France. The differences which unfortunately subsist between the two nations cannot fail, in that event, to be happily terminated. To produce this end, to all so desirable, firmness, moderation, and union at home, constitute, we are persuaded, the surest means. The character of the gentlemen you have deputed, and still more the character of the government which deputed them, are safe pledges to their country, that nothing incompatible with its honour and interest, nothing inconsistent with our obligations of justice faith or friendship to any other nation will be stipulated.

We learn, with pleasure, that our citizens with their property trading to those ports of St. Domingo, with which a commercial inter-

has been renewed, have been duly respected, and that privateering from those ports has ceased.

With you we sincerely regret that the execution of the 6th article of the treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation with Great Britain, an article produced by a mutual spirit of Amity and Justice, should have been unavoidably interrupted. We doubt not that the same spirit of Amity and the same sense of Justice in which it originated, will lead to satisfactory explanations; and we hear with approbation, that our minister at London will be immediately instructed to obtain them. While the engagements which America has contracted by her treaty with Great Britain, ought to be fulfilled with that scrupulous punctuality and good faith to which our government has ever tenaciously adhered; yet no motive exists to induce, and every principle forbids us to adopt a construction which might extend them beyond the instrument by which they are created. We cherish the hope that the government of Great Britain will disclaim such extention, and by cordially uniting with that of the United States, for the removal of all difficulties, will soon enable the boards appointed under the VIth and VIIth articles of our treaty with that nation, to proceed and bring the business committed to them respectively to a satisfactory conclusion.

With you, sir, we deem the present period critical and momentous. The important changes which are occurring, the new and great events which are every hour preparing in the political world, the spirit of war which is prevalent in almost every nation with whose affairs the interests of the United States have any connexion, demonstrate how unsafe and precarious would be our situation should we neglect the means of maintaining our just rights. Respecting as we have ever done the rights of others, America estimates too correctly the value of her own, and has received evidence too complete, that they are only to be preserved by her own vigilance, ever to permit herself to be seduced by a love of ease or by other considerations, into that deadly disregard of the means of self-defence, which could only result from a carelessness as criminal as it would be fatal, concerning the future destinies of our growing Republic. The result of the mission to France is, indeed, sir, uncertain. It depends not on America alone. The most pacific temper will not always insure peace. We should therefore exhibit a system of conduct as indiscreet as it would be new in the history of the world, if we considered the negociation happily terminated, because we have attempted to commence it, and peace restored because we wish its restoration.—But, sir, however this mission may terminate, a steady perseverance in a system of national defence, commensurate with our resources, and the situation of our country, is an obvious dictate of duty. Experience, the parent of wisdom, and the great instructor of nations, has established the truth of your position, that remotely as we are placed from the belligerent nations, and desirous as we are, by doing justice to all, to avoid offence to any, yet nothing short of the power of repelling aggressions will secure to our country a rational prospect of escaping the calamities of war or national degradation.

In the progress of the session we shall take into our serious consideration the various and important matters recommended to our attention.

A life devoted to the service of your country, talents and integrity which have so justly acquired and so long retained the confidence and affection of your fellow citizens, attest the sincerity of your declaration, that it is your anxious desire to execute the trust reposed in you as to render the people of the United States prosperous and happy.

To which the President made the following Reply.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

THIS very respectful address from the Representatives of the people of the United States, at their first assembly, after a fresh election, under the strong impression of the public opinion and national sense, at this interesting and singular crisis of our public affairs, has excited my sensibility and receives my sincere and grateful acknowledgments.

As long as we can maintain with harmony and reflection the honour of our country, consistently with its peace, externally and internally, while that is attainable, or in war when that becomes necessary—assert its real independence and sovereignty, and support the constitutional energies and dignity of its government—we may be perfectly sure under the smiles of Divine Providence that we shall effectually promote and extend our national interest and happiness.

The applause of the Senate and House of Representatives, so justly bestowed upon the volunteers and militia, for their zealous and active co-operation with the judicial power, which has restored order and submission to the laws, as it comes with peculiar weight and propriety from the Legislature, cannot fail to have an extensive and permanent effect, for the support of government, on all those ingenious minds, who receive delight from the approving and animating voice of their country.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, 10th Dec. 1799.

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

TUESDAY, December 10.

Mr. Clay, from Virginia, appeared this day, was qualified, and took his seat.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution postponed yesterday, which, after being read, was agreed to in the words following, viz.

2. Resolved, That so much of the speech of the President of the United States, to both Houses of Congress, at the commencement of the present session, as relates to the expenditure of public monies, be referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Claiborne moved the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and what provision ought to be made, by law, for the punishment of such persons as may be discovered in making attempts to alienate the affections of any Indian nation, tribe, or chief, from the United States, or in exciting them to hostilities against the United States; or to the violation of any existing treaty; and that the said committee be authorised to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Harrison called up the consideration of the resolution which he laid upon the table on Friday last, relative to the Judiciary establishment of the territory of the United States N. W. of the river Ohio; and the resolution having been read, on motion, it was agreed to by the House.

Mr. Harrison presented a petition of Lardner Clark, a Citizen of the United States, residing at Kaskaskias, in the North Western Territory, praying for the confirmation of his title to a certain tract of land granted under the old French government, the papers ascertaining his right to to which, had been lost or destroyed. Referred to a select committee.

Mr. Griswold, from the committee of Revisal and unfinished business, made a report, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Thatcher also presented a petition of Nathaniel Libin, a soldier in the service of the United States during the late war, praying for certain pay, out of which he had been defrauded by a forged order. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Thatcher also presented a memorial of the Ship Owners, inhabitants of the towns of Wells and Arundel, in the district of Maine, praying that said towns may be erected into a distinct and separate port of entry. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

On motion of Mr. Dawson,

Ordered. That leave be given to bring in a bill or bills, providing for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States; and that the committee of Ways and Means, do prepare and bring in the same.

On motion of Mr. Claiborne, the house came to the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and what amendments are necessary to be made in the acts establishing a post-office and post-roads within the United States.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House, a letter from the Secretary of State, exhibiting sundry returns from the Collectors, enregistered American Seamen; and also relative to impressed seamen, with sundry abstracts—which were ordered to be printed.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11.

Messrs. Craik, Harrison and Bird, were appointed a committee, in pursuance of a resolution passed yesterday, relative to the judicial establishment of the territory of the United States N. W. of the river Ohio.

Messrs. Kittera, Harrison, and J. Brown, were appointed a committee to report on the petition of Lardner Clark.

Messrs. Thatcher, Wood, New, Claiborne and Grove, were appointed a committee in pursuance of a resolution passed yesterday, relative to a post-office and post-roads.

Mr. Henry Lee, from Virginia, appeared this day, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Nicholson moved, that the petitions of sundry inhabitants of the county of Dorchester in the state of Maryland, presented at the last session of the fifth Congress, be referred to the committee on post-office and post-roads. Agreed.

A letter from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, inclosing sundry documents, was read, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Harper said, that a difficulty had arisen in the state of Pennsylvania, relative to the execution of the law "for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, and for the enumeration of slaves within the United States;" which the commissioners for that state did not conceive themselves competent to decide upon—that the commissioners had referred the case to the Secretary of the Treasury, whose opinion it was, that they were possessed of sufficient power to obviate the difficulties complained of—but the commissioners, on again taking the subject into consideration, were still of opinion they were unable to act without legislative aid—and therefore had made application to the committee of ways and means—who, Mr. H. said, had directed him to move for leave to bring in a bill, further to amend the act intituled "An act to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, and the enumeration of slaves within the United States:" which was granted.

Mr. Harper laid the following resolution on the table:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill, extending the privilege of franking to W. H. Harrison, a delegate from the territory of the United States north-west of the river Ohio, and making provision for his compensation.

Mr. H. said, that according to law, that gentleman had the right only of speaking and giving his opinion upon any question before the house, but was not entitled to a vote or any other privilege; but as the privileges of a member had been extended on a former occasion to a delegate from the south-western territory, he had no doubt they would be granted on the present.

Mr. D. Foster laid the following resolution on the table:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what alterations ought to be made in the law, intituled "An act to prohibit the carrying on the slave trade from the United States to any foreign country;" and that the committee have power to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Griswold, from the committee of revisal and unfinished business, moved the following resolution, which was adopted by the house, viz.

Resolved, That all petitions which were depending, and undecided at the last session of Congress, ought to be taken up and acted upon by the house, as the same may be called for by any member, or upon the application of the individual claimant or petitioner.

Mr. Dent presented a petition of Lieut. Campbell Smith, of the army of the United States, stating that he had been appointed Judge Advocate General, in 1794, by Gen. Wayne, to the army under his command: that at a subsequent period he had been appointed by Gen. Wilkinson, as his extra Aid-de-Camp, and afterwards a Major of Brigade—that he faithfully discharged the duties of these offices—and upon application to the proper department for compensation, was informed, that no provision had been made by law for his services; and that recourse must be had for relief to the legislature.—Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Rutledge moved, that the report of the Secretary of State, made at the last session, on the claim of John Brown Cutting, for reimbursement of certain monies advanced by him for the relief of American seamen in a foreign country, be printed for the use of the members.—Agreed.

Mr. Claiborne called up the reading of the petition of A. Foster, attorney for an interpreter to the Choctaw nation of Indians, at the treaty of Holstein, which had been undecided upon the last session. The petition being read, was on motion, referred to the committee of claims.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, December 12.

Mr. Leib presented a petition of Bartholomew Van Hare, a captain of light dragoons during the continental war, praying to be placed on the pension list—which was read, and referred to the committee of claims.

On motion of Mr. Sewall, the petition of R. Hooper, presented at the last session, and referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures, but undecided upon, was again referred to the same committee.

Mr. Otis moved the following resolution, which was agreed to by the house:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be, to make enquiry into the state of the naval equipments ordered by former acts of Congress; to consider whether any, and what other naval force may be necessary for the protection of the commerce of the United States, and for the support of its flag; and whether any and what alterations ought to be made in the law relative to the navy of the United States.

A memorial of the guardians of the orphan children of Major Alexander Truman, praying that the allowance made to the widows and orphan children of American officers, by the act of the 14th of March, 1798, may be extended to them—was read, and referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. D. Foster called up the resolution which he laid on the table on Tuesday, relative to the slave trade; and the same having been read, was agreed to by the house.

The house adjourned until Monday next.

Foreign Occurrences.

HAMBURG, October 10.

As far as can be learned from the favorable accounts of the late events in Switzerland, it appears that both armies attacked, on the same day, at different points, according to different plans, and with various and mutual success. The consequences can alone decide the victory:—We will, however, grant all possible success to Massena, and let him safely pursue his victories near Utznach and Zurich towards the Rhine, and the Lake of Constance—Four renowned generals are at his heels, who may in all probability bring his army between two fires—But supposing the worst of chances to befal the Austro Russians, and the most favourable for the French general, we cannot find any advantage for him in his last victory, which tended only to weaken, in a considerable degree his exhausted forces.

HANAU, October 5.

General Muller has been ordered to surrender the chief command of the French army of the Rhine, to Gen. Ney.—The capture of Manheim is said to be the cause. Gen. Ney's head-quarters are at Hageneau, in Alsace. It is estimated there are 10,000 French in the environs of Mayence and Ehrenbriestein, who are preparing to advance.

BRUSSELS, September 30.

Gen. Moreau takes the command of the army of the Rhine, on the 10th of October. General Macdonald is to command the army of the North.

Vast reinforcements are in march, to reinforce the Batavian armies.

ROTTERDAM, October 1.

Gen. Kellerman is at present in this city to take the inspection of the French troops which daily pass through here. The numbers which have lately arrived here on their way to the army are estimated at 10,000 men.

FRANCKFORT, October 5.

In our neighbourhood affairs have suddenly taken a different turn. Yesterday the French advanced in great force from Mentz, drove the armed peasants as far as Hattersheim, where they attacked again early this morning; they were obliged to retreat for want of ammunition. The imperialists and the troops of the elector of Hesse were not strong enough to defend the Nidda and were obliged to retreat across the Main. From last night till this afternoon we have heard a violent cannonade. The French have a numerous artillery. Part of the armed peasants and some imperial artillery retreated through this city. This afternoon the French hussars of Chamborant were at the outer gates, and at 4 o'clock, a French trumpeter and an adjutant-general arrived here and went on to the Senate house. It is not known what he demands. Our gates are shut.

This afternoon the new raised bridge head at Griesheim is heavily bombarded; the bridge still stands. The armed peasants have separated, and but the chasseurs and riflemen: they are said to have six killed and 30 wounded. We are in the utmost consternation here.

AMSTERDAM, October 5.

In the action of the 2d, we took 107 highlanders, who have been sent to Utrecht. There has just arrived here 100 other prisoners. Within two days 3000 French troops have passed this city, on their way to the armies.

The English are masters of Lemmer, and have taken post in Friteland, from whence they can easily march to this city by land. We are, however, continually at work on the batteries upon the dyke at Naerden.

The greatest loss in the battle of the 2d fell on the French, and the most part of the officers of Gen. Brune's staff, have perished. Some corps were cut off, so that the inundations ordered by us, have been more fatal to us than to the enemy. We were beginning to set the water mills at work, but the English have set them on fire with their artillery.

The enemy entered Alkmaer, the 3d instant, at five o'clock in the afternoon—and we learn that the head quarters of Gen. Brune has been transferred to Beverwick to Haerlem, from whence they will be removed here should the enemy advance any further. The English head quarters we learn, are at Alkmaer, and some of their troops have advanced to the neighbourhood of Haerlem. The batteries which the English erected on the Dunes, in the action of the 2d made great destruction amongst the French.

ZWOLL, October 6.

The English having made themselves masters of all the coasts of the Zuyder Zee, in Friesland and Gueldres have summoned the city of Harderwick to surrender.

This day we hear a lively cannonade.

Our loss in the battle of the 2d has not yet been accurately ascertained, and we have had no official account on the subject.

(This delay is ominous, of its being more considerable than the Gallo-Batavians wish should be known.)

SWABIA, October 3.

It is believed, that for some days the united Imperial armies have advanced, and re-occupied their former position in Switzerland. The head quarters of marshal Petrasch, who commands the division of Hotze, was still on the 29th, at St. Gall. A body of troops have passed the Lake of Constance and the Rhine. General Korsakow's (Russian) head quarters are at Eglisau, upon the right bank of the Rhine. Some bodies of French troops advanced between the separated armies, and progressed to the suburbs of Schaffhausen, Winterthur, Frauenfield, and some even to Constance, but they are not numerous.

It is believed Marshal Suwarrow will take immediately the chief command at Eglisau.

The news respecting Field marshal Suwarrow, are contradictory. By that from Feldkirch, it would seem, that he had joined the corps of Gen. Petrasch, after having beaten a division of French troops, and killed and made prisoners of 2000, who was actually advanced in Switzerland, on the other side. The other account is from Augsbourg, dated October 1, as follows—"We have this day received by an extraordinary messenger, the important news, that Marshal Suwarrow, on the 28th September, entered Lucerne (the canton we suppose is intended) with his army, and that he was preparing to march against Berne. The inhabitants of the little cantons all join him. Orders have been sent to the Griffons, at Rhinthal, and Schaffhausen for the troops to advance. Gen Korsakow, on the 28th September had a conference at Schaffhausen with Generals Nauendorff and Kienmaier. On the 19th, a heavy cannonade was heard near Ravensbourgh."

The main body of the army of the archduke has arrived at Donaueschingen, in Swabia. It is expected that his Royal Highness will make an attack on the side of Bazle.

The French have evacuated Auenheim, near Kehl; 3000 men who were there have gone to Strasbourg; the Austrians immediately took possession of the post. The French are making movements as if to penetrate into the Brisgau, by the side of Brisach.

It is not expected that Massena will advance from Zurich, towards the Lake of Constance and the Rhine, while he has such bodies of enemies behind him.

LINDAU, (Lake Constance) Sept. 29.

The bridge over the Rhine which was taken up yesterday morning, will be thrown over to-night, and the corps of Gen. Petrarich, whose head quarters have been at Bergenz, is to advance in haste, as he has been apprized that Gen. Jellachich and Auffenburgh have united with Marshall Suwarrow, who was advancing into the heart of Switzerland. He already occupies Lucerne.

The retreat which the imperial troops made on the 25th and 26th from Utznach, by the Toggenbourg, and the canton of Appenzel, was very fatiguing. After the good news which had arrived of the progress of Marshal Suwarrow in the South of Switzerland, Generals Petrarsch and Gimber are preparing to advance by the Rhine-thal.

The French appeared the 29th before Constance but were driven therefrom the same day. It is not Marshal Suwarrow who had arrived at Feldkirch, as reported; but it is General Jellachich. The French have been in the environs of St. Gall, but in such small numbers as easily to be dispersed.

SCHAFFHAUSEN [Rhine] Sept. 29.

We have not yet received intelligence from Zurich since that city has been occupied by the French; and we have no knowledge of the articles of capitulation. Many of the Russian wounded officers and soldiers are here, who in their retreat lost some of their baggage. In the Council of war held yesterday by Generals Korsacow, Nauendorff and Keenmaier, it was resolved, that all the Russian troops in this vicinity, should immediately advance.

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, December 6.

Mr. Griffith, a Passenger with Captain Drinkwater from Portland, has favoured us with Mr. Yeaki's Gazette, of Monday last, which contains the following Postscript.

Gazette Office, 3 o'clock, Monday morning. December 2.

I delay the press to mention the arrival, this moment, of the ship Cornelia, Captain Benjamin Prince, 49 days from Liverpool. Captain Prince has politely furnished me with English papers to the 13th of October. They contain interesting official accounts of the movement of the hostile armies—the most important of which are the final success of the Duke of York in Holland, and the disasters of the allies in Switzerland, the official details of which shall be given in my next—the following extracts are all I can insert at present. They contain the principal outlines of the news.

LONDON, October 8.

The public are now relieved from the state of anxiety occasioned by the non-arrival of dispatches from Holland, advices having been received yesterday evening, from Field Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of York, with the important intelligence that our brave troops and the Russians, who co-operated with them, gained a signal victory over the Dutch and French on Thursday last, which put our troops in possession of the Lang Dyke, Alkmaar, Bergen, Egmont-op-Hoop, and Egmont-op-Zee. The news was, this morning, between eight and nine o'clock, announced to the public by the park and tower guns, and published in the London Gazette Extraordinary.

From the contents of the Gazette Extraordinary, and from what we have been enabled to add, it seems unnecessary to observe, that the 2d of October, was a day glorious in the highest degree to the British Arms, and no less honorable to the Commander in Chief, and advantageous to the [illegible]

Thur. We are in pursuit of the remains of the Austrian and Batavian corps who had joined them to the number of 8000. The commander in chief Hotze, was killed on the field of battle. Their baggage, camp effects, six standards and more than 100 pieces of artillery are in our power.—The loss of the two armies in killed, wounded and prisoners, is more than 20,000 men. Three Russian generals are in our hands. Gen. Suwarrow in person attacked my right. I am marching against him.

(Signed) MASSENA.

☞ A very different account of the news received at Portland, than what the above exhibits, was reported yesterday, as to that part which respects Holland. Our confidence in the Portland Editor induces us to believe that the papers contained no intelligence contrary to the above; and we have not learnt that it is pretended any other intelligence has reached town from Portland than what is found in this Gazette. The English and Russians may ultimately meet with destruction in Holland; and if that should be the case, we shall be equally punctual in communicating the information, as we should as if of a contrary nature. We are particularly anxious to give our readers all important authentic intelligence. It appears to us improbable that the English and Russians should experience a reverse immediately after their late considerable success. They were undoubtedly aware of the expediency of improving their advantages; but the rest of a day or two we should think necessary to restore vigor to the troops; and the French and Dutch would require time to obtain a sufficient reinforcement to authorise and justify offensive operations on their part; besides we observe the French have countermanded their orders to a large body of troops which were progressing towards Holland. We offer these few reasons against the probability of the defeat of the British so early as for the news to have reached London or Hamburgh by the 13th of October.

*** Our statement relative to the verbal intelligence of the defeat of the English in Holland, was from the first source. If the Captain by re-examing his journal has discovered an error in that statement, it does not convict us of intentional misrepresentation. The report of the defeat arrived at Hamburgh on the 12th, after the publication of that day's paper; and mentioned the loss of the English at 5 or 6000. The postmaster gave the news currency.

NASSAU, (N. P.) September 13.

A very well concerted enterprise against the Spanish garrison and galley on the Florida side of St. Mary's river, was lately effected by two privateers belonging to this port, viz. the Viper, Magee, and the Vigilant, Miller. The Spaniards were entirely put off their guards, by one of the vessels wearing the French stripe under American colors, and the other displaying American colours. The officers went on board under this error, immediately after the galley and the guard-houses were taken possession of. The Spaniards were soon set at liberty, and the galley destroyed.

NEW-YORK, November 27.

We hear that a Doct. Church, of East Haddam, in Connecticut, has lately discovered, at Wioming, in Pensylvania, a Tree which yields the true Peruvian Bark, which can be collected in large quantities, and at a small expence. We understand that it has been examined by some of the most eminent physicians in New-York; and on trial, possesses every quality with the genuine imported bark. This, if true, is one of the greatest discoveries which has taken place within the present century.

Extract of a letter from Annapolis, dated December 5, to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

"I beg leave to acquaint you, that the law authorizing the cross-cut Canal, together with the appropriations for clearing the Susquehanna and Potowmack rivers, this day passed both Houses of the Assembly of Maryland."

PHILADELPHIA, December 13.

A letter of the 10th November, from Cape Francois, to a gentleman in this city, says "The fever has prevailed here, perhaps as bad as in Philadelphia, above 1000 Americans have died within three or four weeks, among them some of my most intimate acquaintances, after a very short illness—but it has now nearly subsided.

"We had an earthquake here a few days since, which I am informed has done great damage to the city of Gonaives, nearly one third of which sunk or overflowed."

Wilson C. Nicholas, Esq. of Virginia, is elected Senator in the Congress of the United States, in the room of Henry Tazewell Esq. declined.

Captain Parker who arrived here this morning from St. Kitts, informs that on his passage out, off the Island of Nevis, he was boarded by a boat from the United States brig Pickering the crew of which informed, that the Pickering had the same afternoon captured a French privateer schooner, of 18 nine and six pounders, which she had sent for St. Bartholomews.

The crew of the boat further informed Captain P. that the Pickering had lost three men in the action, and that the first broadside from her had killed twenty of the privateer's crew.

CHAMBERSBURGH, December 22.

We have heard of a John Jacob Werner, a book binder, of Hagar's town, Maryland, having attempted the murder of his wife and four children, on the 2d instant. As far as we can understand, on the 2d instant, he had drank to such excess, that he had reduced himself and family to a state of want. He had some time before quarrelled with a neighbouring woman, on which account a suit was entered against him at court, the issue of which was to be determined on the morning he committed the horrid deed.—Werner impressed with the idea that the suit would terminate against him, thought himself and wife would be thrown into prison, and his children sold to pay the costs of Court—these circumstances, it is said, acting too forcibly on his understanding, led him to the determination to put a period to the temporary misfortunes of his family and himself, which he proceeded to effect in the following manner.

The evening previous to this tragedy, he called his family together and read prayers to them: this somewhat astonished his wife, as he was not accustomed to do so. Next morning he sent his wife into the garden to cut some chips off an old stump—in the mean time, with a tomahawk he began the murder of his children, whom he severally struck from three to four times on the back part of the head.—When, as he thought, he had dispatched all the children, he went to the back door and called to his wife that something remarkable had happened—the wife who had heard the crying of the children, ran in great haste towards the house—he appeared impatient and advanced several steps from the house to meet her, when with the tomahawk he struck her four times on the head, two of which strokes penetrated her skull. He then returned into the house, and before any person arrived had cut his own throat with a razor, which he effected to such a purpose that he expired immediately.

His wife and his oldest daughter, about 9 years of age, had not expired on Thursday last, but was dispaired of—two of the children were found dead when the neighbours entered the house, and the third, whose brains were hanging out of the wounds, survived but about an hour.

Pittsburgh, December 28.

JOHN WOODS, Esquire, is elected Speaker of the Senate of this State.

On Sunday the 22d instant, died at his plantation near this place, DEVEREUX SMITH, Esquire, aged 64 years. He was born in Warwickshire, Great-Britain, from whence he had emigrated at an early period of his life, and had resided at Pittsburgh and its vicinity near 40 years. With foibles attendant on human nature, he had many virtues. Charity and hospitality were eminently predominant. His door was never shut against the stranger, nor was the hungry ever allowed to pass his cottage. As a husband he was tender, as a parent affectionate, as a friend warm and benevolent, as a neighbour obliging; zealously attached to our present happy form of government, a *representative democracy*, and peculiarly so to the state of Pennsylvania, where he had officiated as a Magistrate prior, as well as subsequent to the revolution.—He has left a disconsolate widow, and a numerous progeny of affectionate children, and grandchildren. The vicissitudes of his life were various; and he might have well said with the poet that—

"Fortune her gifts may variously dispose,
And *these* be happy call'd, unhappy *those*,
But Heaven's just balance equal will appear
While *those* are placed in hope, and *these* in fear:
Not present good or ill, the joy or curse,
But future views of better or of worse.
Wants, frailties, passions, closer still ally
The common int'rest, or endear the tie.
To *these* we owe true friendship, love sincere,
Each home-felt joy that life inherits here;
Yet from the same we learn, in its decline
Those joys, those loves, those int'rests to resign;
Taught half by reason, half by mere decay,
To welcome death, and calmly pass away."

SCHEMES.

Where will the creative genius of man stop! A certain mechanic has invented a machine to thrash, winnow and grind; it will also churn, scrape potatoes, rock the cradle, and darn stockings! He calls it a good *notion*.—*Ive*.

Charles V. [of Spain] abdicated the throne and went to the trade of watch making; a domestic carelessly entered his cell and threw down the table with thirty watches; Charles laughed, and said to the servant, you have been more lucky than I, for you have found the way to make them all go together.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the Subscriber living in the first range of New-Connecticut lands, on the 8th of October last, a bay MARE and COLT—the Mare is about 16 hands high, aging 8 years old, with a crooked stripe in her face, and fully, long white tail; her feet shod before, and on her shoulder stamped the letter B. Whoever takes up the Mare and Colt, and delivers them to Jonathan Fowler, living on Youngstown road, to Amos Nowlin on the Ohio, to James Miller, six miles to Connorstown, near the Washington road, or to the Subscriber, Beaver county, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN MILLER.

December 26, 1799.

Just arrived, and for Sale,

A Quantity of Barrilled

SALT,

At James O'Hara's

Pittsburgh, Sept. 29.

By Yesterday's Ma

Mourn, O Columbia!

FATHER *and* PROTE
OR *is no more!*

MOUNT VERNON, *December* 1
Sir,

IT is with inexpressible grief, that to announce to you the death of the gre good General Washington. He died la ing between 10 and 11 o'clock, after illness of about 24 hours. His disorder inflammatory sore throat, which proceed a cold; of which he made but little co on Friday. On Saturday morning abou clock he became ill. Dr. Craick attend in the morning, and Dr. Dick of Alexandr Dr. Brown, of Port Tobacco, were soo called in. Every medical assistance was but without the desired effect. His last corresponded with the whole tenor of his Not a groan nor complaint escaped him, treme distress. With perfect resignation full possession of his reason, he closed h spent life.

I have the honor to be, &c.

TOBIAS LE

The President of the United States

The President, with deep regret, anno to the army, the death of its beloved Chief eral George Washington. Sharing in the which every heart must feel for so heavy afflicting a public loss, and desirous to e his high sense of the vast debt of gratitude, is due to the virtues, talents, and ever me ble services of the illustrious deceased, h rects that funeral honors be paid to him military stations, and that the officers army and of the several corps of volunteers crape on the left arm by way of mournin six months. Major General Hamilton will the necessary orders for carrying into effec foregoing directions,

GIVEN at the War Office of the U States in Philadelphia, this ninet day of December, A. D. 1799, an the twenty-fourth year of the Inde ence of the said states.

By command of the President,

JAMES M'HENRY
Secretary of W

Extract of a letter from Lancaster, dated De ber 13,

"The Governor elect entered this bor yesterday, 20 minutes after his election wa clared by the Speaker of the Senate.

"A bill directing the chusing of electo districts, was this day reported and rea first time in the Senate."

Extract of a letter from St. Sebastians the 28th October, 1799, received by gentleman of respectability in New York.

"We have intelligence this moment o General Buonaparte in France a a peace for twenty treaty o

THE YARD formerly [illegible] rifico, where they carry on the Currying Business, and will constantly have together on hands of different kinds, finished in neatest manner, which they will sell for Cash, exchange for Hides.

Davidson and Hays.

Pittsburgh, December 28, 1799.

The Ladies and Gentlemen

Pittsburgh and its vicinity are respectfully informed, that the Subscriber intends opening DANCING SCHOOL, on Saturday the 18th instant, in the house [illegible] by Mr. Jonathan Young to Second Street, opposite Judge Gibson's, where he intends the Cotillions taught him last winter by Mr. Hulich, together with a number of new [illegible] by Dances [illegible] will be given every Saturday afternoon from 2 to 6 o'clock, for [illegible] and misses to [illegible] Terms [illegible] Price [illegible] a quarter.

Henry Woldner.

Pittsburgh, December [illegible], 1799.

iladelphia, Dec. 10.

ATE of the U. STATES.

ay at 12 o'clock, the Senate, in a body, ed upon the Prefident of the United States the following addrefs, in anfwer to his h to both Houfes:

TO THE

Prefident of the United States.

CEPT, Sir, the refpectful acknowledgements of the Senate of the United States, for your delivered to both Houfes of Congrefs at the g of the prefent Seffion.

le we devoutly join you in offering our thanks mighty God for the return of health to our and for general profperity of the country; annot refrain from lamenting that the arts alumnies of factious defigning men, have excited ebellion a fecond time in Pennfylvania; and y compelled the employment of a military force the civil authority in execution of the laws. fure that your vigilance, energy and well-exertions, have crufhed fo daring an oppofi and prevented the fpreading of fuch treafon combinations. The promptitude and zeal dif by the troops called to fuppreis this infurrec- deferve our higheft commendation and praife, afford a pleafing proof of the fpirit and alacrity which our fellow citizens are ready to main- the authority of our excellent goverament.

owing as we do, that the United States are ely anxious for a fair and liberal execution of reaty of amity, commerce and navigation en- into with Great-Britain—we learn, with re- that the progrefs of adjuftment has been intere- ed by a difference of opinion among the commif- rs. We hope, however, that the juftice, the ration and the obvious intereits of both parties lead to fatisfactory explanations, and that the rs will then go forward to an amicable clo e differences and demands between the two tries. We are fully perfuaded that the legifla- of the United States will chearfully enable you realize your aflurances of performing on our part, engagements under treaties with punctuality, the moft fcrupulous good faith.

For Sale

A Donation Tract, No. 57.

CONTAINING 500 acres of excellent land lying on Shenango, a branch of Big Beaver Creek, furveyed for Captain *James Montgomery*. For terms, apply to

Adamfon Tannehill, efq. Pittf. fburgh—or

James M'Goffin, *William Mott*, } Philadelphia

Dec. 14 1799. ¶6

Whereas the fubfcriber gave four Notes of hand to a certain John Rofenbury, but as the fubfcriber has never received any value for them, which he can prove, he therefore gives this public information, cautioning all perfons from taking an affignment on faid notes, as he is determined not to pay them until compelled by law.

OLIVER ROSENBURY.

Allegheny county, Nov. 22, 1799.

Came to the plantation of the fubfcriber living in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, near the mouth of Yough, a dark red COW, about 8 or 9 years old, ear marked, has a white face, with brown fpots about her eyes and nofe. The owner is defired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

THOMAS FOREMAN.

November 15, 1799.

Public Entertainment.

THE fubfcriber refpectfully informs his former cuftomers, travellers, and the public in general, that he has lately removed from Stoyftown, to the town of Somerfet, on the glade road, where he has opened a commodious TAVERN, at the fign of the WAGGON, adjoining the centre fquare, and has on hand, and intends keeping a conftant fupply of the BEST LIQUORS and all other neceffary articles of entertainment: to prove which, he invites the public to COME and TRY.

JOHN WEBSTER.

Public Notice.

THE fubfcriber having explored the Land laid off for fatisfying the Warrants due to *Officers* and *Soldiers*, who ferved in the war between the United States of America and Great Britain—propofes to locate WARRANTS to the beft advantage, on being allowed a reafonable compenfation. He will attend at Philadelphia at the time of locating; and as not lefs than 4000 acres can be regiftered or located, he will receive any number of Warrants lefs than that amount, and clafs them with others, fo as to make up the quantity required.

HE ALSO

Propofes to attend on the Land immediately after locating, and fhew any fection in which he may be employed.

Letters of Warrants, addreffed to Alexander Addifon, efquire, *Pittfburgh*, or Mr. Alexander M'Laughlin, merchant, Pittfburgh, until the 1ft day of February next, or to the fubfcriber at Waffington, (Pennfylvania) any time previous to the 17th December—and from that day until the 12th day of February next, at the poft office, Philadelphia, will be attended to.

WILLIAM M'CLUNEY.

November 16, 1799. t. F. 12.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
MARCH 11, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

Purfuant to the Act of Congrefs paffed on the 1ft day of June, one thoufand feven hundred and ninety-fix, entitled "An Act regulating "the grants of land appropriated for military "fervices, and for the fociety of United Bre- "thren for propagating the gofpel among "the Heathen;" and the Act fupplementary to the faid recited Act paffed on the fecond day of March, one thoufand feven hundred and ninety-nine—to wit,

I.

THAT the tract of Land hereinafter defcribed namely, 'beginning at the north weft corner of the feven ranges of townfhips, and running thence fifty miles due fouth, along the weftern boundary of the faid ranges;—thence due weft to the main branch of the Scioto river; thence up the main branch of the faid

---

FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS

WAS delivered to the poft-mafter here, in the poft office, on the evening of Tuefday the 27th paft, a letter directed to Mr. John Miles, merchant, in Baltimore, containing two Alexandria bank notes; No. 4326, favor of William Taylor, and dated 30th April, 1798, for one thoufand dollars, and No. 4511, favor of John P. Peafants, and dated 10th December, 1798, for five hundred dollars; which letter has been fuppreffed in a poft office, and the bank notes taken out, as the public mail was neither ftopped, molefted nor robbed.

Bankers and merchants are particularly requefted to watch the circulation of faid notes and ftop them: and any perfon giving fuch information as will lead us to our money, fhall have five hundred dollars reward, and no queftions afked.

WILSON & SWANN.

Frederickfburgh, Virginia, 9th September, 1799. } 8m.

☞ All Printers in the United States, are requefted to publifh the above, and we will pay W. & S.

Frederickfburgh, 12th Sept. 1799.

BY an advertifement publifhed laft Tuefday by Meffrs. Wilfon and Swan, it may be inferred that bank notes were delivered to me to the amount of 1500 dollars; and the whole tenor of the advertifement feems to be an attempt to throw an obloquy on my character.—The following ftatement of facts, which I can fupport by teftimony, will at once remove the impreffion of my receiving money, and the villainous attempt at calumniating my character by their unjuft publication.

Mr. Swann, of the houfe of Wilfon and Swann came to the poft office between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock on the evening of the 27th ult. and he delivered me a letter. I afked him if it was double, he replied it was; I then took it and put it in the mail in his prefence (as he ftaid fome confiderable time after the delvery of the letter) which mail was regularly put up with the others, as ufual, and fent from this office.

How Meffrs. Wilfon and Swann came by their information that the letter was fuppreffed, and bank notes taken out, I leave the public to decide.

WILLIAM WIATT.

Five Thoufand Acres Virginia military land Warrants

Unfeated Lands.

TAX NOTICE

CASH

Military Land Warrants

LOST

Donation Lands.

Gabriel Dubuc,

NOTICE